

distinct apical tooth, which is very similar to that which is present in the female of *H. formosus*, Butler, is present on the outer side of the hand below, and a dentiform granule is present on this tooth (fig.).



Hypoctonus birmanicus, sp. n. Chela of male.

Ommatoids elongate-ovate, instead of round as in *H. binghami*; they are separated from one another by a space which is less than their width.

Measurements in mm.—Total length 23; length of tibia of chela 5; length of its apophysis 3, of the hand 4.25.

Colour the same as *H. binghami*, the legs pale red throughout their length.

Material. An adult male and two immature female specimens from Pegu, Burma (Horst Coll.?).

LII.—On Two new Wood-boring Beetles (Ipidæ).

By Lieut.-Col. WINN SAMPSON, F.E.S.

It is now nearly two years ago that I began an exhaustive examination of the Ipidæ (until recently called Scolytidæ) contained in the British Museum collection, to which have recently been added the specimens collected by Mr. G. Lewis in Japan and Ceylon. Mr. Ernest Green has also been good enough to send a small number collected by himself in the latter country.

The first description now given is from a specimen in the Fry Collection, the second from two specimens in Mr. Green's last consignment.

Eccoptypterus limbis, sp. n.

Differt ab *E. sexspinoso*, Motsch., truncaturæ elytrorum ambitu spina una valida compluribusque minoribus acutis elevatis infra ornatis. Declivitate elytrorum fortiter squamulis hirtis vestita.

Patria Perak.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

One specimen (♂) in the British Museum.

In this species the number of large spines is reduced from three to one on each side of the upper margin of the elytral depression, followed by several (7-8) smaller ones extending down to the sutural apex on each side. The declivity is very densely covered with stout, short, squamose hairs of a pale yellow colour.

As it appears that Eichhoff's generic name of *Platy-dactylus* was preoccupied (Hagedorn, Deutsch. ent. Zeitschr. 1909, p. 733), Dr. Hagedorn has suggested the name *Eury-dactylus*, and has made it a subgenus of *Xyleborus* (Coleopt. Catal. Ipidæ, 1910, p. 98). Eichhoff, however, separated *Platy-dactylus* from *Xyleborus*, and suggested that his *Xyleborus abnormis* (which is identical with Motschoulsky's *Eccoptypterus sexspinosus*) was most likely of the genus *Platy-dactylus*. This Mr. Blandford confirms (Ind. Mus. Notes, vol. iii. no. 1, p. 64).

From Mr. Blandford's note on the genus *Eccoptyptera*, Chaud. (Ent. Month. Mag. series 2, vol. iv., 1893) it is evident that Motschoulsky's use of the name *Eccoptypterus* was fifteen years previous to the use of *Eccoptyptera* by Chaudoir; and this is sufficient to prevent the use of any later generic name than the one Motschoulsky gave, and it appears to me better treated as a genus than as a subgenus of *Xyleborus*.

Mr. Blandford mentions (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xv., April 1895, pp. 323-4) that specimens of *E. sexspinosus*, Motsch., from Batchian and New Guinea possess one or two smaller spines on the lateral border of the elytral declivity, and that in a specimen from Borneo there are five spines on each elytron. He also adds that these subsidiary denticles are not constant, nor even symmetrical; and though they do not occur in any Ceylonese or Burmese examples, they do not appear to be indicative of a new species.

Dr. Hagedorn has described (Deutsch. ent. Zeitschr. 1908, Heft, iii. p. 377) *Platy-dactylus sexspinosus*, Motsch., var. *multispinosus* (nov. var., Haged.), as having, besides the three strong spines, several (3-5) smaller ones.

In the species I now describe the difference in the spines is much greater (four of the large ones being absent), and the appearance of the declivity is quite unlike that of *E. sexspinosus*, Motsch.

As at present known, the distribution of this genus appears to be: New Guinea, Batchian, Damma Is., Celebes, Philippines (Manila), Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Perak, Ceylon (in coffee- and cacao-beans), Burma (in rice-plants), German East Africa, Kamerun.

Some specimens lately received from Mr. Green from Ceylon as attacking *Albizzia moluccana* and *Hevea brasiliensis* were found, I understand, in the Botanical Gardens, and therefore their country of origin must remain in doubt. Out of ten specimens found by Mr. Green in a dead branch of *Albizzia moluccana*, one proved to be *E. sexspinosus* (♂), Motsch., and the remainder *Xyleborus asperatus*, Bldf., an insect of similar sculpture and general form. It seems therefore highly probable that these may be the sexes of the same species.

CNESTUS, gen. nov.

Caput rotundatum, obtectum; oculi transversii; antennæ scapus longus, funiculus 4-articulatus, articulis 2-4 transversis, latitudine crescentibus; clava magna, ovalis, oblique apice truncata. Prothorax quam elytris longior, ultra caput productus et tuberculis multis magnis ornatus. Scutellum parvum. Elytrorum disco pallido. Abdomen normalis. Coxæ antice approximatae; femora pallida; tibiæ fuscae, antice extus serratae, a basi antrosum dilatatae et oblique truncatae; tarsi elongati.

The prothorax is continued anteriorly downwards and then upwards beyond the head, and is edged with a series of large tubercles. The elytra are almost transparent, except at the edges and along the suture, where they are very dark in colour.

That the immaturity of the elytra is only apparent seems to be proved by the appearance of the other parts of the insect.

I have been unable to dissect the mouth-parts owing to scarcity of material.

Cnestus magnus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, nitidus, niger, elytris (marginibus exceptis) pallidis; thorace antice granulato-asperato et instructo tuberculis octo, postico profunde punctato; elytris subtilissime punctato-striatis; striis juxta suturalibus fortiter punctatis; corpore toto sparsim hirto.

Long. 3 mm.

Hab. ? Ceylon.

This insect was taken by Mr. Ernest Green from living branches of *Albizzia moluccana*. The prothorax is longer than the elytra by the length of the overhanging apical portion, strongly asperate and tuberculate in front, and posteriorly covered with large punctures somewhat widely separated, the intervening spaces being very shiny; there is